Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 152 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, June 9, 1794. [Whole No. 548.]

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Cept. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16 d

It is Requested,
THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE ſubſcription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be cloſed this day—and on Monday the ſubſcription will open at fourteen dollars, excluſive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Vermont, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Teneſſee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. Theſe maps have never been given any former ſyſtem of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be ſufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the reſpective ſtate maps, will be far more complete than any one yet publiſhed, and be printed on two large ſheets of paper, nearly the ſize of the late Mr. Murray's map.
May 31 d

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view the effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

To-Morrow Morning,
Will be landed near Walnut ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſchooner Madiſon, Jas. Parrock, maſter, from MALAGA,
Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter caſks
Soft ſhelled Almonds in ſacks
Muſcatel Raiſins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels'
A few 7 inch Baſs Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
June 2 d6t

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter.
TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
June 3. d

For Charter,
To the Weſt India Iſlands,
The new ſloop
ABBY,
SAMUEL EAMES, Maſter.
SHE is a ſtaunch good veſſel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the capain on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
June 2 d6r

For Charter,
The Brig
Lady Walterſtorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Maſter.
BURTHEN 1700 barrels, ſails faſt, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Alſo for Sale or Charter,
Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for ſale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the firſt quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jeſuits Bark, &c. &c.
June 2 d

Treaſury of the United States.

ALL Perſons who are inclined to diſpoſe of either of the different ſpecies of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received at the Treaſurer's office No. 71 Cheſnut ſtreet, at any time until Friday the 13th inſtant at 12 o'clock.
SAMUEL MEREDITH
Agent for the Truſtees for the reduction of the Public Debt.
June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington.

Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the bank of Columbia; and the commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with
S. BLODGET.

N. B. Mr. Blodget will be particularly obliged if thoſe perſons who poſſeſs prizes yet unpaid, will apply for their money as early as poſſible.
June 7th. d.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by
Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.
May 3. eſtf.

A PLAIN COOK.

WANTED a middle aged ſingle Woman, who underſtands plain Cooking; to ſuch a one *the beſt wages will be given.*
Apply to the Printer.
May 31 1ot

Medical Books.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
VOL. II.
Medical Inquiries
AND
OBSERVATIONS.
By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
Profeſſor of the Inſtitutes of Medicine, and of Clinical Practice in the University of Pennſylvania.
CONTAINING
1. An inquiry into the influence of phyſical cauſes upon the moral faculty.
2. An inquiry into the effects of ſpiritous liquors upon the human body, and their influence upon the happineſs of ſociety.
3. An inquiry into the cauſes and cure of the pulmonary conſumption.
4. Obſervations on the ſymptoms and cure of dropſies.
5. An Inquiry into the cauſes and the cure of internal dropſy of the brain.
6. An account of the meaſſes, as they appeared in Philadelphia, in the year 1789.
7. An account of the influenza, as it appeared in Philadelphia in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791.
8. An inquiry into the cauſes of the increaſe of bilious and remitting fevers, in Pennſylvania.
9. An inquiry into the cauſes and cure of ſore legs.
10. An account of the ſtate of the body and mind in old age, with obſervations upon its diſeaſes and their remedies.

Price one dollar and a quarter unbound, or one dollar and a half neatly bound.

Medical Tranſactions
OF THE
College of Phyſicians of Philadelphia.
VOL. I.—PART I.
Price one dollar in boards.

A Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Children.
With general directions for the management of Infants from the birth, adapted for the uſe of phyſicians and private families.
By Michael Underwood, M. D.
Licentiate of Midwifery in the Royal College of Phyſicians in London, and Phyſician of the Britiſh Lying-in-Hoſpital.
Price one Dollar.

This is acknowledged to be the beſt book which has been publiſhed on the ſubject, and is calculated for the uſe of parents, nurſes, and private families, as well as for phyſicians—The two volumes handſomely printed in one, and the price only about one third of what the imported copies ſell for.

The Edinburgh New Diſpenſatory, two dollars.

Syſtem of Surgery, extracted from the works of Benjamin Bell, by Dr. Waters, 2 dols. 50 cents.

Syſtem of Anatomy, extracted from the Encyclopædia, with 12 copperplates, 2 dols.

Syſtem of Chemiſtry, extracted from the Encyclopædia, exhibiting a view of the progreſs of the ſcience, and the different ſyſtems which have been publiſhed, 2 dols. 50 cents.

Brown's Elements of Medicine, 2 dols. 67 cents.

T. Dobſon has in the Preſs,
An edition of the Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries of Edinburgh. Two volumes are printed in one at 2 dollars and 50 cents per volume; he has nearly finiſhed the five firſt volumes, which contain the firſt ten volumes of the European edition, which ſell for two dollars each. Nine volumes will include eighteen European volumes, which will bring the publication up to the preſent time.

Likewiſe for ſale a conſiderable number of Medical Books, viz.
Cullen's Practice, Materia Medica, Phyſiology, and Synopſis. Bell's Surgery, 6 vols. or 4 vols, do. on Ulcers, Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, Ledran's Surgery, Cheſelden's Anatomy, Hunter on the Venereal, Swediaver on do. Rollo on Weſt India Diſeaſes; Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage, Hamilton's outlines of the theory and practice of Midwifery, with or without plates; do. on the management of Female complaints. Meale on Hydrophobia, &c. &c.
March 5.

Morris Academy.

THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy, ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. excluſive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.
GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Directs.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

Congreſs of the United States.
Houſe of Repreſentatives.
Wedneſday, June 4.

The bill to authorize the Preſident to receive on the part of the United States, ceſſions of land for erecting of light houſes, paſſed a committee, but was rejected on a conſtitutional principle in the Houſe, on the queſtion of engroſſment.

A motion was made by Mr. Boudinot, and agreed to, that a committee of both Houſes be appointed to wait on the Preſident, and requeſt that he would recommend to the People of the United States, a Day of Prayer and Humiliation to Almighty God, for the Safety and Proſperity of the U. S. The reſolution was directed to be communicated to the Senate for their concurrence, and a committee of three appointed to join a committee of the Senate to wait on the Preſident of the United States with the ſame.

The bill to authorize the Preſident to build ten veſſels or gallies, if he ſhould judge it neceſſary in the receſs, was taken up, and after ſome debate paſſed, 47 to 32.

The bill to authorize the ſettlement of certain expences of the Commiſſioners of Loans; and,

The bill, ſupplementary to the act, making more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers of the United States, were paſſed. Adjourned.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.
Thurſday, 5th June, 1794.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe on the report of the committee, to whom was referred the remonſtrance of the People weſt of the Alleghany Mountain, relative to the Navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Trumbull reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the ſame report under conſideration, and come to a reſolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the ſame was twice read, and agreed to by the Houſe, as followeth:

Reſolved, That as it appears from the communications of the Executive, that the right of the United States to the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, is now the ſubject of negociation with the Court of Spain, and as it the intereſt of the United States, and every part thereof, to come to an amicable adjuſtment of the right in that mode, rather than reſort to any means conſtitutionally belonging to the Legiſlature, no farther proceeding ſhould be had on the ſaid remonſtrance, during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Extract from the journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speech of Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) on the motion to ſtrike out the ſixth ſection of the bill, "For the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States."

[Concluded.]

The treaty of Paris in 1763 and the treaty of commerce in 1786, both of which confirmed the treaty of Utrecht, ſtipulated that the enemies of the two powers, viz. France and Great Britain, ſhould not be allowed *to ſell their prizes in the ports of either party.*

Were there any doubt remaining on this head, the practice of France herſelf would remove it. Her edicts, forbidding the ſale of prizes in her ports, while in a ſtate of neutrality, by any belligerent power, and directing her veſſels of war to carry their prizes into the ports of France where they were fitted out, would ſufficiently evince her conſtruction of theſe treaties. See Valin's commentaries on the marine ordinances of France, 272, 277.

An argument has been attempted in another place, to be deduced from the *convention* with the *Dutch*, relative to the *ſale of prizes*, and from the 23 article of our treaty with France, which ſecures to her the privileges of the *moſt favored nation.*

To this ſeveral anſwers may be given, 1ſt. The Convention with the Dutch was a ſpecial convention relating to a ſpecial caſe, viz. to the then exiſting war, in which both Holland and the United States were engaged, as co parties; none of the proviſions of that convention can relate to a caſe where the United States are at peace. The circumſtances of that convention being a ſeparate inſtrument from the treaty of commerce, tho' dated on the ſame day explains that it was intended for a ſpecial and temporary object, and not like the treaty of commerce meant to be a permanent compact: The preamble recites that it is intended to eſtabliſh ſome uniform principles, with relation to prizes made by veſſels of war *upon their common enemies*,

2dly. The 5th article of that convention ſtipulates that the prizes of either party may be ſold in their reſpective ports as far as may be conſiſtent with the 22d article of the treaty of commerce, which article however provides that the treaty with Holland ſhall not in any manner derogate from the 22d article of the treaty with France; now by that article in the French treaty, the Dutch are expreſsly prohibited from ſelling their prizes in our ports; if Holland then does not now poſſeſs the right, how can France derive it through Holland?

3dly. The 2d article of our treaty with France only ſtipulates that each party ſhall enjoy all the privileges of the moſt favored nation, on allowing the *ſame compenſation*, if the conceſſion was conditional; but France, as has been ſhewn, cannot conſiſtently with good faith and an adherence to her treaties, grant us the ſame compenſation in ſimilar circumſtances; ſhe would, therefore not be entitled to this privilege, granted to Holland on terms of reciprocity, ſuppoſing the privilege ſtill to exiſt.

It remains to conſider this important queſtion on the ground of *expediency*.

Abandoning the idea of right, is it *expedient* and *politic* to permit the ſale of French prizes in the United States?

In contemplating this point, the determination ought not to be influenced by any prepoſſeſſions in favor of one or antipathies againſt another nation: the true ground of national policy ſhould be taken, & the reſult ſhould be that which is moſt conſiſtent with our national intereſt. That the permiſſion to France to ſell her prizes in our ports would be advantageous to that nation, and inconvenient to her enemies, will not be denied; but it is the very circumſtance of its thus being advantageous to one and inconvenient to others of the belligerent powers, which makes it inexpedient.

Were we prepared and reſolved to become a party in the war, prompted either by gratitude for one, or reſentment againſt another, of the powers at war, it would be proper that we ſhould at once take our ſide and purſue hoſtile ſteps; but if the policy of the country ſtill points to peace and invites to neutrality, it follows, indiſpenſably, that we muſt ſtrictly adhere to the line of neutrality. There is no intermediate ſtation between peace and war. Whatever may have been our ſenſibility in reſpect to injuries received, policy has for the preſent dictated to the government of the United States a pacific ſyſtem, and as long as that ſyſtem ſhall be the prevailing one, conſiſtency requires an adherence to the principles it inculcates. The queſtion then reſolves itſelf into this, is the voluntary permiſſion to one of the belligerent powers to ſell her prizes in the ports of a neutral power, while the ſame privilege is withheld from others, even our allies, a breach of neutrality? A recurrence to writers of authority, as well as the reaſon of the thing, will compel us to anſwer in the affirmative. *Vattel*, page 498 ſays, "as long as a neutral nation wiſhes to enjoy this ſituation with certainty, it ought to ſhew in every thing an *exact impartiality* between thoſe who are at war; for if *it favors the one to the prejudice of the other* it cannot complain when that other ſhall treat it as an adherent and aſſociate of the enemy, its neutrality would be a fraudulent one of which no one would be the dupe." Mr. *Jefferſon*, in the printed correſpondence, page 60, ſpeaking of the fitting out privateers, ſays, "Since we are bound by treaty to refuſe it to the one party, and are free to refuſe it to the other, *we are bound by the laws of neutrality to refuſe it to that other.*" In page 67, he ſays that the permiſſion to ſell prizes in neutral ports is unfounded in *the practice of France*, and he believes of *all other nations.*

It is certain that France has paſſed ſevere laws againſt it, and that were we now at war with any European power and France neuter, we ſhould not enjoy that privilege in her ports. The queſtion is not confined to Great Britain and France, and it is not enough to ſay, "we have received injuries from the former and benefits from the latter, and therefore we ſhould grant a ſpecial indulgence to one to the detriment of the other." Other nations are ſeriouſly affected by the deciſion. Spain, Holland, and Pruſſia are co-parties in the war againſt France; (there is indeed an appearance of a withdrawing of the latter, though not yet aſcertained.) We have no idea of going to war with the firſt; with the two laſt, we have treaties of amity and commerce; it is not improbable, ſhould the war continue, that Sweden may be implicated as one of the combined powers; with her we have alſo a treaty of amity and commerce. A permiſſion to France to ſell her prizes will be a ſpecial privilege for her benefit, to the injury of Spain and Holland certainly, and probably Sweden. Should we feel no peculiar partiality for Spain, yet it ought not to be forgotten that ſhe lent us money during our war with England and combined with France to aid us: Gratitude ſhould ſuggeſt a recollection of the ſervices rendered us by Holland, and ſhould forbid a departure from neutrality, which would eſſentially affect her intereſts. In our treaty with Holland, it is expreſſed "that there ſhall be a firm inviolable and univerſal peace and ſincere friendſhip between the two countries." Would it be a ſincere friendſhip on our part to facilitate to their enemies the capture of their veſſels by permitting the ſale of them in our ports?

In regard to Great Britain, a negociation is now depending for a redreſs of our wrongs. Whether or not there was ſufficient cauſe of immediate war againſt that notion, or whether it was wiſe in the government to prefer the path of negociation to that of hoſtility, are queſtions not now to be diſcuſſed; the path of negociation has been entered, and ought not to be deviated from till it has been fairly explored. Would a departure from the line of neutrality, as it relates to that nation, be, under the preſent circumſtances, conſiſtent with ſound policy? Undoubtedly not. I would not furniſh her with even this pretext for a refuſal to do us juſtice; I would afford every aid, every chance for a ſucceſsful negociation; I would avoid throwing any impediment whatever in its way; and having acted thus, ſhould my expectations be diſappointed, I ſhall feel myſelf juſtified in expoſing my country to all the calamities of war, to endeavor to extort by force that which juſtice and moderation ſhall have failed to obtain.

There are other conſiderations ariſing out of the queſtion of expediency, which claim ſome notice. The ſale of prizes in our ports will have an immediate tendency to encreaſe the number of privateers on our coaſts, to embarraſs and diſtreſs our commerce, and to foſter that ſpirit of privateering among our own citizens, which, at the ſame time that it is a direct violation of neutrality, leads to the introduction of immoral habits. And here I cannot forbear once more quoting the former ſecretary of ſtate who, in page 63 of the printed correſpondence, ſays, "Were the merchant veſſels coming for our produce forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer; our coaſts would ſwarm with them, foreign veſſels muſt ceaſe to come, our *commerce muſt be ſuppreſſed, our produce remain on our hands*, or at leaſt that great portion of it, which we have not veſſels to carry away, *our ploughs muſt be laid aſide, and agriculture ſuſpended.* This is a ſacrifice no treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not diſpoſed to make out of mere complaiſance to a falſe definition of the term privateer." The pernicious conſequences above deſcribed would equally flow from the allowance to ſell prizes. From a view therefore of the whole ſubject, it clearly reſults that the ſale of prizes is not ſtipulated by the treaty; that if it were, it would be null, as being repugnant to prior treaties and not reciprocal; that it is unfounded in the practice of France herſelf, and that it is inexpedient, as directly contravening the laws of neutrality, and as prejudicial to our commercial intereſts, and the morals of our citizens.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, March 20.

"The duke of Crillon and count O'Reily have been called to a council with the commanders of the armies, to deliberate on the plan to be followed for the preſent campaign.—Although conjectures only can be formed, I underſtand that it was ſettled to adopt the plan of general Riccardos, which has been acted upon hitherto—that is, that the armies of Navarre and Arragon ſhall keep themſelves totally on the defenſive and that the army of Rouſſillon ſhall be augmented as much as poſſible, and ſhall act offenſively.

"The count D'Aranda, dean of the council, and the only ſtateſman in Spain, except Florida Blanca, read upon this occaſion a memorial detailed at great length upon the laſt campaign and upon that which is to open. He examined and diſcuſſed what were the true intereſts of Spain, in the preſent moment, and in the ſtill more alarming criſis which was faſt approaching, and he ſtated with frankneſs of wiſdom what precautions they ought to take, that they might not be involved in the general conſequences of the preſent ſyſtem. He ſaid, in this memorial, that Spain ought not to have blind confidence either in the intentions or the means of the combined powers, whoſe heated paſſions were evidently predominate over the reaſon which ought alone to preſide in their deliberations.

"The council, wholly compoſed of men without knowledge and without experience, paid no regard to theſe conſiderations. In the ſitting of the 17th M. D'Aranda inſiſted, with ſtill more energy, on the ſubject which he had ſubmitted to them, and called upon them by every motive dear to them as Spaniards, to pauſe before they plunged their ſovereign and their country into inextricable ruin. This liberty diſpleaſed the favorite, the duke of Alcudia, who dictates to the council; and two hours after the ſitting, M. D'Aranda received an order to depart forthwith for Jaen, a city in Andaluſia. This order was ſignified to him by the governor of Aranjuez, who accompanied him for ſome leagues on his journey.

"M. D'Aranda received this letter de cachet with the utmoſt tranquility and like a man accuſtomed to ſuch preſents. His preparations for departure were made in half an hour. He carries with him into his exile the certainty that events will confirm his predictions. He has raiſed a monument that will prove to poſterity that he was the only ſtateſman in Spain, who knew the true intereſts of his country in the preſent criſis. His baniſhment is a triumph for the tools of the favorite; and the miniſters of the combined powers ſeem alſo not a little pleaſed, at what they call, his diſgrace.

"General Riccardos died here on the 19th inſtant; the court appointed count O'Reilly to ſucceed him, but he alſo died on his route to take the command of the army. In his room the court has appointed the count De L' Union, who at the ſame time was governor and captain general of Catalonia. He is a very young man, but it is ſaid that he has military talents; he is active, and very much beloved by the troops, particularly by the Catalonians.

"It is not thought that he will be ſoon able to commence his operations, as the number of ſick ſtill continues to be from 16 to 18,000 men. It is thought the campaign will open with the ſiege of Puicerda, where it is not believed that the French can hold out long, as the fortifications are trifling. M. de Langara is expected to ſail in the beginning of next month, to take on board the prince of Parma, who is to embark at Leghorn."

LONDON, April 11.

The arreſt of Danton and his friends has been long foreſeen by thoſe who knew his character. There is no accuſation againſt him of counter-reovhtionary plots; but his corruptions have been enormous. Both he and La Croix have amaſſed an enormous ſum of treaſure by the moſt abominable means, while Robeſpierre remains unimpeached as to the cleanneſs of his hands. This is the opinion of thoſe who are the beſt acquainted with the ſtate of parties in France and this opinion, which is general, has carried Robeſpierre thro' with triumph in all his meaſures.

He will now, it is ſaid propoſe his plan of government in which Religion will make a conſtituent part, freed from the ceremonies of eſtabliſhment on the one hand, but equally removed from licentiouſneſs on the other. He has already given notice that he has a project of a plan to lay before the aſſembly.

All attempts to ſtarve France are now fruſtrated. They are within a few weeks of having a crop of potatoes ſufficient for themſelves for the conſumption of a year. To reconcile the people to this food, and to encourage their cultivation, a pamphlet was circulated with great induſtry among the farmers—the leading points of which are, that corn is the food choſen by tyrants and impoſed upon mankind, becauſe they have it thereby in their power to ſtarve nations at their pleaſure. It requires half the year's labor of man to prepare it; a thouſand circumſtances muſt concur to its maturity and to its converſion into bread; armies trample it under foot—and it cannot be concealed under roof from the ravages of war.

But potatoes ſeem deſtined to be the food of Republicans in the moment of Revolution. The ſame ſpot of earth that with great labor, and with all the riſk of bad ſeaſons, would produce corn only for the ſubſiſtance of one man, would without labor comparatively, and almoſt independent of ſeaſons, produce potatoes for ten men.—They require no mills to grind them—no granaries to preſerve them—they could not be trodden down, like fields of corn, by armies, and the moment that they were dug out of the generous earth, they were ready for the uſe of man.

This argument ſet forth with all the flowery eloquence of the French ſchool, has had its effect; and we underſtand that every corner of France is likely to be moſt plentifully furniſhed with this uſeful root.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, March 23.

The ſitting was opened by deputations from ſeveral communes, felicitating the Convention on the diſcovery of a grand conſpiracy againſt liberty.

Richard, a national repreſentative, ſtated, that he was juſt arrived from the northern army, which had received the news of the conſpiracy with the moſt profound indignation. The ſoldiery had heard with horror, that the men whom they had deemed patriots had attempted to ſnatch from them the fruit of their labors and their blood—Liberty. In the army itſelf, the plot had ſome ramifications, and ſeveral individuals who had kept up a correſpondence with the principal conſpirators, had been put under arreſt.—"Our brave defenders," continued Richard, "pant to meet the enemy; and we, in perſon, ſhall ſoon lead them into the field. Our advanced poſts have lived at their expence for theſe five weeks paſt. From one end of the line to the other, an ardent courage which will ſurmount every difficulty is diſplayed; and in a little time the army of the north will obtain triumphs equal to thoſe of the army of the Rhine."—(Great Applauſe.)

PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 9.

This forenoon at 11 o'clock, the two Houſes of Congreſs adjourned to the firſt Monday in November next—then to meet in this city.

From a Correspondent.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Two circumſtances attract our attention to the hiſtory of the ſeſſion of Congreſs juſt cloſed; a repreſentation according to the enumeration of the inhabitants, and the extraordinary events of foreign politics which have greatly affected the ſentiments and intereſts of the people, and the proceedings of the Legiſlature. The long boaſted triumph of the murmuring and accuſing party has not happened. An equal repreſentation of the citizens has not unraveled the ſyſtems of the two former Legiſlatures. No mighty frauds have been expoſed, no great offenders have been brought to ſhame or to juſtice. So far from it the malice of the faction has kept a faſt inſtead of a feaſt. For inſtead of treaſury corruption, inſtead of abuſes in the great departments, a committee of the houſe of Repreſentatives after a moſt accurate examination have ſtated in their report an authentic and unanſwerable refutation to the whiſpered ſuſpicions and bold lies of five years. The equal repreſentation of the people has given a new ſanction to the eſtabliſhed ſyſtems. The proviſion for the balances due to the creditor ſtates, and the auxiliary funds of new taxes indicate ſteadineſs and perſeverance, which will ſecure the general intereſt of the people and the reſpectability of the Legiſlature infinitely better than the frothy novelties and pernicious changes which ſome factious men had hoped to introduce. The new members have brought their proportion of patriotiſm, of attachment to order and to the preſent government as well as of good ſenſe. After this it will be rather bold, but not too bold for thoſe who have become by practice hardened in calumny, to ſay that the people are averſe to the government and its eſtabliſhed ſyſtems. The reſort to a committee for plans of finance inſtead of calling upon the Treaſury according to the exiſting law and former uſage has not produced any of the advantages nor drawn after it any of the changes which were predicted.

In ſhort, it appears from the ſeſſion that the government and its meaſures have the popular ſanction and ſupport. The acts and votes of the repreſentatives of the people afford better proof that they *have*, than the newſpaper ſquibs of a half dozen clamorous malcontents in each of our large towns, that they *have not*. Yet it is to be expected, the chroniclers of ſcandal will go on as before to call themſelves *the people*.

If we attend to the meaſures of Congreſs, we ſhall ſee one ſyſtem in them all. A ſyſtem of peace. To make the chance of peace the beſt poſſible, they have made preparation for war. Theſe few words explain the hiſtory of the laſt ſeſſion. Thoſe who like ſecret hiſtory will find abundant materials for their curioſity.

The great aim of the party and the inſidious meaſures they took to carry their point, will be known and underſtood. The ſteady citizens who feel an intereſt in good order will ſee the extreme hazard of our peace and honor, and will rejoice in the termination of the ſeſſion. Events may turn out unfavorable, and war may enſue. But it will be a merited praiſe *even then* of the government that they have done *all* to avert the calamity, and *much* perhaps *enough*, to prepare for it. The ſtyle of debate has often been too perſonal, and ſometimes, tho' very ſeldom there has been a groſsneſs and intemperance of language which a deliberative body ſhould always diſcountenance. But the ſtate of affairs furniſhed ſome palliations, and we flatter ourſelves in future to ſee Congreſs quoted as a pattern of temperate dignity and wiſdom.

Says a Correſpondent,

The Democratic Society reſolve one thing, the Preſident of the United States reſolves another—A Houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand—One cannot ſerve God and Mammon. If the Envoy of the Preſident of the United States ſhould go to the Court of London and demand indemnity for the ſeizure of our veſſels, and the Envoy from the Preſident of the Demo Society ſhould go and ſay we had rather not have indemnity, matters would really ſtand in a quere poſture—Lord Grenville would ſay, gentlemen do agree among yourſelves. It is evidently the wiſh of that party to prevent any allowance for our injuries. Why? Take away the complaints and what elſe have they to ſtand on?

We have been favored by a gentleman of this City with the following intereſting article received by the ſhip Harmony from Bourdeaux.

Extract from the record of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, dated 7th day of Germinal, the ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

ON the report made by the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, relative to the repreſentations made by the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Genoa and the Hanſtowns, to obtain the raiſing of the Embargo laid on all foreign veſſels actually detained at Bordeaux—

Conſidering that the motives which gave room for this Embargo, no longer exiſt; and that it becomes the dignity and juſtice of the Republic to grant ſufficient indemnities to the foreign proprietors of ſhips, whoſe intereſts have ſuffered by the Embargo, and to facilitate the departure of their veſſels—

The Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the powers delegated to them by the Decree of the 14th Frimaire, (4th December,)

RESOLVE as follows:

1. The Embargo laid upon all foreign ſhips at Bordeaux, ſhall be raiſed without delay, and the Captains are at full liberty to depart, conforming themſelves nevertheleſs to the laws and decrees relative to the exportation of goods.

2. No foreign ſhip that arrived at Bordeaux before the 12th of Nivoſe, (The 1ſt of January,) and detained in conſequence of the Embargo, ſhall pay any other duties than thoſe that were exacted from foreign veſſels before that epoch.

3. The Captains or proprietors ſhall produce accounts of their expences, and of the indemnities they claim, to the Adminiſtrators of the navy, who are to forward them with their obſervations to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council ſhall fix the indemnity to be granted to the Captains or proprietors which ſhall be paid them, or to their attornies, upon the approved deciſion of the committee of public ſafety.

4. The Captains ſhall be at liberty to get an export, on account of this indemnity, and without waiting for its fixation, the neceſſary proviſions for their return voyages.

5. The committee of public ſafety, leave at the diſpoſal of the Miniſter of the navy the ſum of *Eight hundred thouſand livres*, to be advanced to the Captains on account of their indemnities, according to their reſpective wants, to be verified by the Conſuls of their nations.

6. The Miniſter of the navy, as ſoon as he has ſhips of war which he can diſpoſe of, is directed to eſcort beyond the cape, ſuch of the neutral veſſels as are expoſed to the depredations of the Barbary privateers.

7. The Miniſter of foreign affairs, is to acquaint the different Governments it concerns with this reſolution, and the Miniſter of the navy is to put it into execution in the moſt ſpeedy manner poſſible.

Signed in the Regiſter,

B. BARRERE,
B. LINDET,
CARNOT,
BILLAUD VARENNES,
COLLOT D'HERBOIS,
SAINT-JUST,
ROBESPIERRE,
C. A. PRIEUR.

By extract,
Signed,
BILLAUD VARENNES,
B. LINDET.

For copy,
DEFORGUE,

For copy,
JOSEPH FFNWICK.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

ADDRESS,
TO
JOSEPH PRIESTLY, L. L. D. F. R. S.

SIR,

WE are appointed by the Democratic Society of the city of New-York, a committee to congratulate you on your arrival in this country: And we feel the moſt lively pleaſure in bidding you a hearty welcome to theſe ſhores of Liberty and Equality.

While the arm of Tyranny is extended in moſt of the nations of the world, to cruſh the ſpirit of liberty, and bind in chains the bodies and minds of men, we acknowledge, with ardent gratitude to the great parent of the Univerſe, our ſingular felicity in living in a land, where Reaſon has ſucceſsfully triumphed over the artificial diſtinctions of European policy and bigotry, and where the law equally protects the virtuous citizen of every deſcription and perſuaſion.

On this occaſion we cannot but obſerve, that we once eſteemed ourſelves happy in the relation that ſubſiſted between us and the government of Great Britain—But the multiplied oppreſſions which characterize that government, excite in us the moſt painful ſenſations, and exhibit a ſpectacle as diſguſting in itſelf, as diſhonorable to the Britiſh name.

The governments of the old world preſent to us one huge maſs of intrigue, corruption, and deſpotiſm—moſt of them are now baſely combined, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of Liberty in France, and to effect the total deſtruction of the Rights of Man. Under theſe afflicting circumſtances, we rejoice that America opens her arms to receive, with fraternal affection, the Friend of Liberty and Human Happineſs, and that *here* he may enjoy the beſt bleſſings of civilized ſociety.

We ſincerely ſympathize with you in all that you have ſuffered, and we conſider the perſecution with which you have been purſued by a venal court, and an imperious uncharitable prieſt-hood, as an illuſtrious proof of your perſonal merit, and a laſting reproach to that government, from the graſp of whoſe tyranny you are ſo happily removed.

Accept, Sir, of the ſincere and beſt wiſhes of the Society whom we repreſent, for the continuance of your health, and the increaſe of your individual and domeſtic happineſs.

JAMES NICHOLSON, *Preſident.*

To the Members of the Democratic Society in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

VIEWING with the deepeſt concern, as you do, the proſpect that is now exhibited in Europe, thoſe troubles which are the natural offſpring of their forms of government, originating, indeed, in the ſpirit of liberty, but gradually degenerating into tyrannies, equally degrading to the rulers and the ruled, I rejoice in finding an aſylum from perſecution in a country in which theſe abuſes have come to a natural termination, and produced another ſyſtem of liberty, founded on ſuch wiſe principles as, I truſt, will guard againſt all future abuſes; thoſe artificial diſtinctions in ſociety, from which they ſprung, being compleately eradicated, that protection from violence, which laws and government promiſe in all countries, but which I have not found in my own, I doubt not I ſhall find with you, though I cannot promiſe to be a better ſubject of this government, than my whole conduct will evince that I have been to that of Great Britain.

Juſtly, however, as I think I may complain of the treatment I have met with in England, I ſincerely wiſh her proſperity, and from the good-will I bear both to that country and this, I ardently wiſh, that all former animoſities may be forgotten, and that a perpetual friendſhip may ſubſiſt between them.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New-York, June 6, 1794.

Captain Oſman, in the ſhip Harmony, arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, which he left the 26th April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the republic, for an expedition which was ſtudiouſly kept a ſecret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very proſperous train, but had heard nothing material reſpecting the operations of the armies. The people as one approved the execution of Danton and his aſſociates. The embargo at Bourdeaux was raiſed about the 18th and a further indemnification granted. Captain O. left in company with twelve other merchantmen under convoy of 3 French armed veſſels.

Gen. Adv.

An Eaſtern mail arrived yeſterday with Britiſh April packet papers and letters.—they are only to the 5th or 6th, and therefore, contain nothing new-

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, ſhip Roebuck, Bliſs, 70 days from Briſtol.

A pilot informs that he ſaw about 12 or 13 ſail of ſquare rigged veſſels on Saturday laſt coming into the Capes—the ſame night paſſed a large Engliſh ſhip below Bombay Hook, which is ſaid to be a letter of mark from Liverpool, ſhewing 18 guns.

Capt. Oſmon ſailed with the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, Capt. Collett, of Philadelphia, and a ſhip belonging to Charleſton, homeward—that the Daniſh brig City of Altona, Capt. Erveſtes, ſailed for this port 15 days before he left Bourdeaux; ſhe came out in ballaſt and had a number of paſſengers on board; and the ſhip Rambler, Capt. Quirk, 3 days before him, for Philadelphia; the ſhip Baring, Cooper, do. and the ſhip American, Ewing, do. were taking in cargoes for this port.

On the 1ſt of June, in lat. 38, 29, long. 70, 30, he ſpoke the brig Harriot, from Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to Amſterdam, all well.

*** The Letter-Bag of the Atlantic, Silas Swaine maſter, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Poſt Office, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW THEATRE.

☞ *The Managers reſpectfully inform the Public, that the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, who have lately arrived in Philadelphia to negociate a Treaty of Peace with the United States, will attend the Entertainments of the Theatre this Evening.*

For Charter,
The Ships
John Bulkeley,
AND
FOUR FRIENDS,
They will be ready to receive their cargoes in a few days, and will carry about 320 barrels each. For terms apply to
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
June 9. d

FOR SALE,
At the STORES of
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,
PORT WINE in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
LISBON do. in pipes and quarter caſks
Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter cheſts
A quantity of Liſbon and Cadiz SALT
Soft ſhelled ALMONDS in bales
Velvet CORKS, in do.
Ruſſia MATTS.
June 9 d

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. MORRIS's NIGHT.
THIS EVENING,
JUNE 9.
Will be Preſented,
(With permiſſion of the author, George Colman, jun. Eſq.) an hiſtorical Play, interſperſed with ſongs, called
The Battle of Hexham;
OR,
DAYS OF OLD.

Montague,	Mr. Green
Warwick,	Mr. Cleveland
Somerſet,	Mr. Warrell
La Varenne,	Mr. Moreton
Corporal,	Mr. Harwood
Drummer,	Mr. Francis
Fifer,	Mr. Bliſſet
Fool,	Mr. Wignell
Barton,	Mr. Whitlock
1ſt Soldier,	Mr. De Moulin
2d Soldier,	Mr. J. Darley
1ſt Villager,	Mr. Finch
2d Villager,	Mr. Morris
Gendibert,	Mr. Fennell
1ſt Robber,	Mr. Darley
2d Robber,	Mr. Marſhall
3d Robber,	Mr. Lee
4th Robber,	Mr. Baſon
Gregory Gubbins,	Mr. Bates
Prince Edward,	Maſter T. Warrell
Margaret of Anjou,	Mrs. Whitlock
Adeline,	Mrs. Marſhall
Singing Villagers,	Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miſs Broadhurſt, Miſs Willems, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Miſs Rowſon, Madame Gardie, &c.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

To which will be added,
A Comedy, in two acts, called
The True-born Iriſhman;
OR,
THE IRISH FINE LADY.

Murrough O'Dogherty,	Mr. Whitlock
Count Muſhroom,	Mr. Wignell
Counſellor Hamilton,	Mr. Green
Major Gamble,	Mr. Morris
John,	Mr. Bliſſet
William,	Mr. J. Darley
James,	Mr. De Moulin
Mrs. Diggerty,	Mr. Morris
Lady Kinnegad,	Mrs. Bates
Lady Bab Frightful,	Mrs. Rowſon
Mrs. Cazette,	Mrs. Clevelaud
Kitty Farrell,	Miſs Willems

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Morris, at Mr. Berthault's, Third near Cheſnut ſtreet.

At the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Mrs. WHITLOCK's Night will be on Wedneſday next.

The Tragedy of The MOURNING BRIDE, with *Three Weeks after Marriage*

Mr. FINCH's Night will be on Friday.

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

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OR, A

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CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.

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6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.

7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.

8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength

9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.

10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.

2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.

3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by Dr. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

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ARCHITECT AT ANNAPOLIS,

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OR

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This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, each to contain upwards of 400 pages, on fine paper of elegant letter preſs: The price to ſubſcribers, in boards, FIVE DOLLARS; TWO and a HALF DOLLARS to be paid on the delivery of the firſt, and TWO and a HALF DOLLARS on the delivery of the ſecond volume. Mr. Clark aſſures the public, that he will literally perform all that he hath ſet forth in theſe propoſals.

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The Printers in the United States, are ſolicited to give theſe propoſals, occaſionally, a place in their papers.

The following ſection

of the law for eſtabliſhing an Health-Office, &c. paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, is re-publiſhed for the information of all concerned.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer, for the port of Philadelphia, No. 21, Key's alley.

June 2, 1794.

Sec. 7. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from beyond the ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade of the United States excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the health-office on State-iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the reſident phyſician, in the manner and upon the terms herein before directed: and if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid health-office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent to be conveyed into this commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize; or if after receiving ſuch certificate or bill of health, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the health-officer agreeably to the directions of this act, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of five hundred dollars to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed, and the captain or maſter of each and every ſhip or veſſel, as ſoon as the ſame is brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the reſident phyſician on board of his ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the health-office after he has concluded his official examination; and while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe of any ſubſequent examination by the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the reſident phyſician at the time of examination, or the health officer at the time of delivering the certificate, or bill of health, in the city of Philadelphia, or at the time of examination to be had by the health-officer together, with the conſulting phyſician ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at, the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage, the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when or where reſpectively, what perſons on board, if any have been during the voyage, or ſhall at any time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe, what perſon belonging to the ſhip or veſſel, if any died during the voyage, and of what diſeaſe, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any captain or maſter of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall refuſe to expoſe the ſame as aforeſaid to the ſearch and examination of the reſident phyſician, or of the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be; or if, having on board his ſhip or veſſel any ſuch perſon or perſons, he ſhall conceal the ſame, or if in any manner whatſoever he ſhall knowingly deceive or attempt to deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers to their official enquiries, ſuch captain or maſter, for each and every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed; and wherever the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall direct any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize to be landed at the health-office, or any ſhip or veſſel to be detained oppoſite thereto, and and there to be ſmoaked, cleanſed and purified, the captain of the ſhip or veſſel ſhall in all reſpects conform to ſuch directions, ſhall at the proper coſt and charge of his employers carry the ſame into effect within ſuch reaſonable time as the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall allow and preſcribe; and if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe or neglect to conform to theſe ſaid directions, and to carry the ſame into effect as aforeſaid, according to the reſpective objects thereof, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and appropriated as is hereinafter provided and directed.

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HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

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No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter P. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.